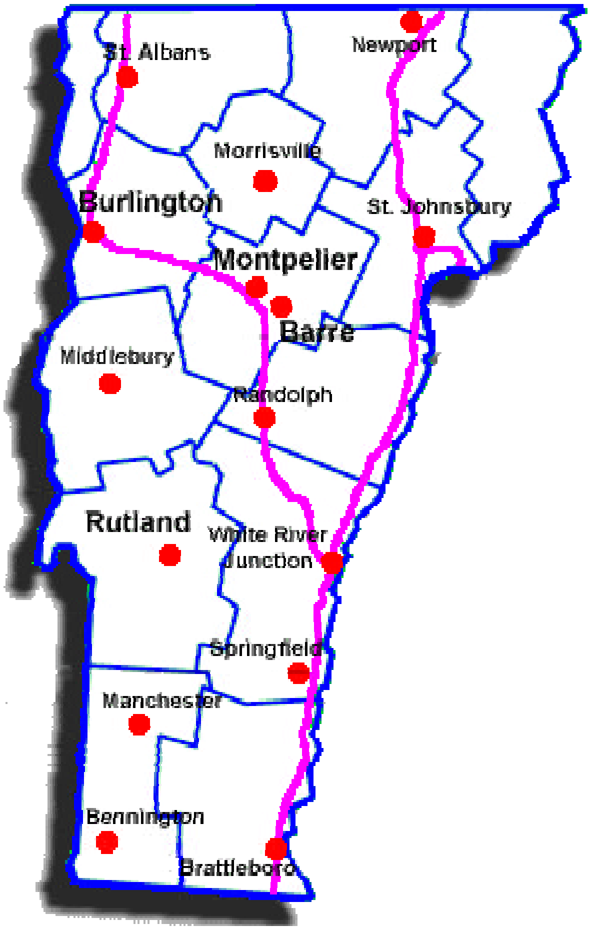
Toxics In Vermont: A Town-by-Town Profile



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Toxics in Vermont:
A Town-by-Town Profile

November 2003

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About the Toxics Action Center

The Toxics Action Center provides assistance to residents fighting toxic hazards in their communities. Since 1987, we have helped over 450 neighborhood groups clean up hazardous waste sites, reduce the use of industrial toxins, decrease industrial pollution, and oppose the citing of dangerous facilities. When the government won't take action and the company denies there is a problem, we're a resource for residents concerned with environmental health hazards in their communities. We provide residents with information about environmental laws, strategies for organizing against polluters, a network of activists throughout the state, and access to legal and technical experts.

The Toxics Action Center is funded by donations from concerned citizens and grants from private foundations. This financial support enables us to provide our services free of charge to neighborhoods facing the threats of toxic pollution.

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Preface

Toxics in Vermont: A Town-by-Town Profile is an easy-to-use source of information about many types of hazardous sites in Vermont. For each town this report lists applicable

- Active Hazardous Waste Sites
- Active Landfills
- Air Pollution Point Sources
- Electricity Producing Utilities
- Hazardous Waste Generators
- Hazardous Waste Sites
- Superfund Sites
- Water Discharges

Toxics in Vermont: A Town-by-Town Profile contains the most current data available and obtainable at the time of printing; therefore readers must keep in mind that the information presented in the report may not be completely up to date.

More information about specific communities or specific types of toxic pollution can be found by contacting the sources of this information directly (page 6) or by calling the Toxics Action Center at (802) 223-8422.

Introduction to Vermont Toxics

Vermont is a beautiful and generally rural state, but the landscape is littered with a toxic legacy. There are over 3000 identified hazardous waste sites and 1500 MTBE (gasoline additive) sites that threaten groundwater. Strip mining across the state has decimated landscapes and has contaminated water supplies. State testing has revealed that at least 10% of wells that were sampled near agricultural areas are contaminated with pesticides. Frog deformity rates of up to 25% have been found in rivers leading into Lake Champlain, and this is disturbing because frogs are known to serve as an indicator species reflecting the health of environment. Mercury pollution has lead to advisories for limiting fish consumption in all of the lakes, rivers, and stream in Vermont. In 2001, industries released 363,002 pounds of toxins in the state.

Twenty years ago when people thought of the environment, they thought about picking up litter and ways to protect our wilderness and wildlife. Yet in the late 1970s, toxic contamination at Love Canal in Niagara Falls, NY, a nuclear accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, a leukemia cluster in Woburn, Massachusetts, and contaminated wells in East Gray, Maine made national news. Unfortunately, these tragedies were not isolated incidences. As the recent cancer cluster in Clarendon, Vermont tragically reveals, Vermont and every state in the nation have a long way to go to protect citizens from the effects of toxic pollution.

Along with the startling facts and figures in this report, it is important to recognize three points, lessons which were actually learned from the tragedies twenty years ago and countless others since then. The first point is that toxic chemicals in our environment can poison or even kill us. Today the evidence grows out of the link between toxic pollution and high levels of asthma, cancer, and reproductive disorders in our communities. The Clarendon cancer cluster is just one example as residents from across the state question health epidemics in their community and their relationship with environmental toxins.

The second point is that companies, as a rule, do not voluntarily take responsibility for their pollution. In fact, they often go to extraordinary lengths to avoid liability for their toxic messes. Today, corporations continue to exercise the power of their money to shape public policy and influence decision makers.

The third and most important lesson is that residents must join together to make their concerns heard, to make polluters accountable, and to make government take action. Too often, relenting to pressure from industry, government officials do not aggressively enforce environmental regulations. Illegal dumping on a vacant lot or toxic emissions from a belching smokestack can go on for weeks, months, or even years without any government attention. Time after time, it comes down to residents who are willing to stand up and take action.

As the toxic threats in Vermont grow, more and more residents are uniting. Residents in Florence are fighting an OMYA mine tailings dumpsite that could contain health-threatening chemicals such as toluene and acetone. Residents Opposing Quarries in Neighborhoods is contending with the threat of ecological destruction, quality of life, nuisance and public health issues due to a proposed local strip mine. In South Burlington, Voice for Potash Brook Watershed is educating residents and building a coalition and media support to help make their town pesticide free by educating residents to halt pesticide practices. The Friends and Neighbors of Missing Link Road is an organization that is attempting to protect the Connecticut River and residents from a proposed dump that would likely leak into their drinking water and the river. Concerned Cavendish Citizens is fighting a mining company whose blasting would create mica schist particulate matter that could possibly lead to asthma, emphysema, and other respiratory conditions. In Wallingford, residents prevented, with help from Toxics Action, the construction of a crematory that would have released hazardous mercury and formaldehyde emissions into the surrounding neighborhood.

(Adapted from William A. Everitt author of Maine Toxic Map Report)

Data Sources

1. National Priority Lists (Superfund) Sites:

EPA CERCLIS Database http://cfpub.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/srchrslt.cfm?start=1

2. Large Quantity Toxics Users

http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/tris/tris_query.html
http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/rcra/rcrahome.htm

3. Small Quantity Toxics Users

http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/tris/index.html

4. Active Hazardous Waste Sites

Agency of Natural Resources data layer

5. Inactive/Closed and Active Landfills

Julie Hackbarth, State of Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (ANR): Solid Waste Management Division

6. Nuclear Power Plants

http://www.eia.doe.gove/cneaf/electricity/ipp/html1/ippv1t20p135.html

7. Air Pollution Point Sources

EPA Air Releases Query Form http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/airs/airs_query.html

8. Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001:

TRI *Database* www.rtk.net/rtkdata.html February 2003.

Air Pollution Point Sources

Introduction

The EPA has set national air quality standards for six common pollutants. These six “criteria pollutants” and their related human health effects are listed below:

- **Carbon Monoxide**
  Cardiovascular effects, vision problems with repeated exposure or high concentrations; premature death related to extremely high concentrations
- **Nitrogen Dioxide**
  Respiratory effects, lung disease, and emphysema related to nitric acid and other particles; asthma and lung disease related to ground level smog; visibility impairment
- **Sulfur Dioxide**
  Breathing difficulty and respiratory symptoms related to sulfate particulates
- **Lead**
  Kidney, brain, liver, and nerve damage, and reproductive damage; high blood pressure especially in men related to lead exposure; seizures, mental retardation, and behavioral problems associated with very high concentrations
- **Ozone**
  Respiratory problems, wheezing, coughing associated with ozone exposure; permanent lung damage related to repeated exposure
- **Particulate Matter**
  Aggravated asthma, chronic bronchitis, and other respiratory problems associated with particulate matter.

The Clean Air Act requires EPA to set **National Ambient Air** Quality Standards for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The Clean Air Act established two types of national air quality standards:

- **Primary standards** set limits to protect public health, including the health of "sensitive" populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly.
- **Secondary standards** set limits to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility, damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

Toxic Map: Air Pollution Point Sources

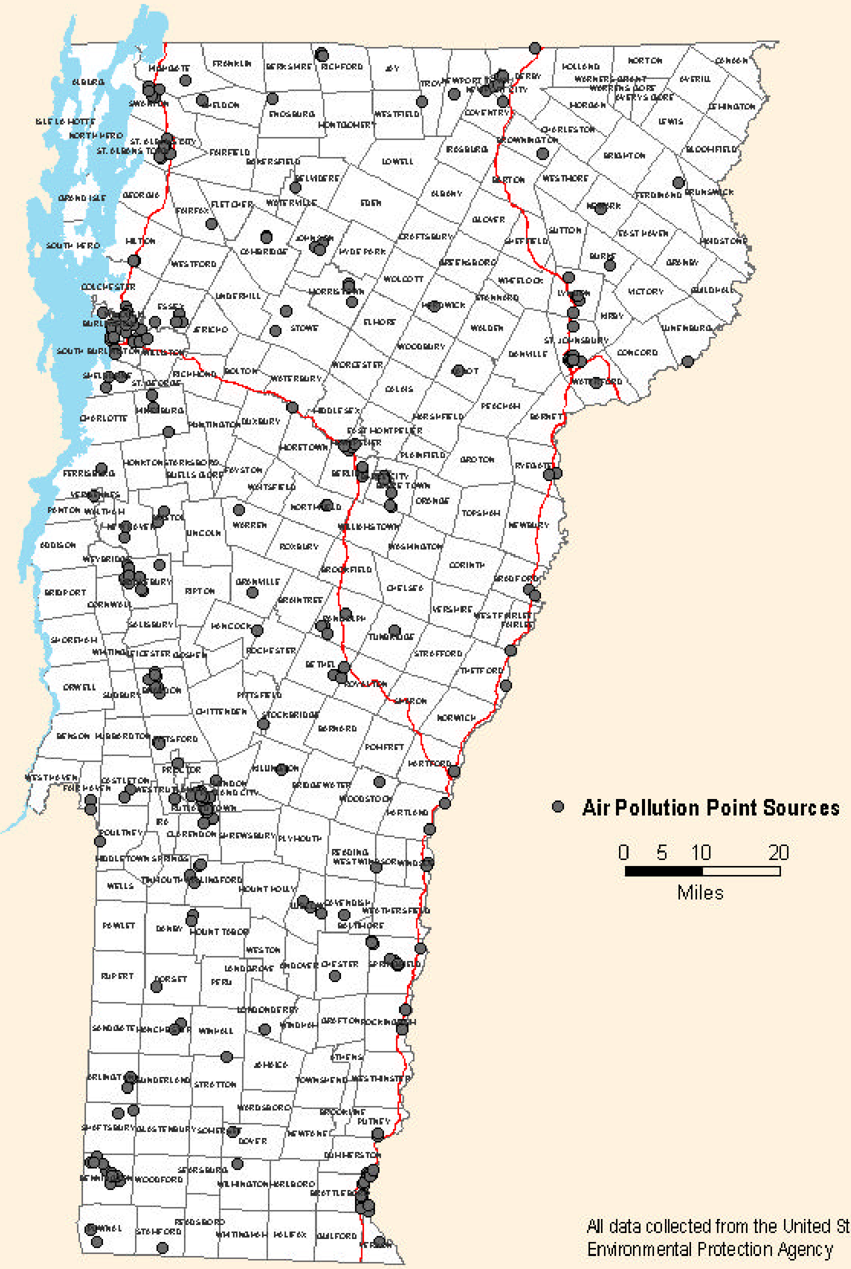
For each of these six pollutants, EPA tracks two kinds of air pollution trends:

- **Air concentrations** based on actual measurements of pollutant concentrations in the ambient (outside) air,
- **Emissions** based on estimates of the total tons of pollutants released into the air each year.

Individual states are required to develop **state implementation plans** explaining how they will clean up polluted areas. Despite the progress made in the last 30 years, millions of people live in counties with monitor data showing unhealthy air for one or more of the six common pollutants. (All information found at and modified form: http://www.epa.gov/air/urbanair/6poll.html)

Sources used for Air Pollution Point Source Toxic Map:
EPA Air Releases Query Form http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/airs/airs_query.html

Air Pollution Point Sources in Vermont



All data collected from the United States Environmental Protection Agency

Electricity Producing Utilities

Introduction

Vermont's total energy consumption ranks 50th in the United States. For example, Vermont's Total Petroleum Consumption is only about 1.9 million gallons per day. Vermont does, however, rely heavily on fuel oil for home heating, accounting for more than 58 percent of home heating fuel use, followed by propane with a 14 percent share. Overall, the vast majority of Vermont's electricity comes from nuclear power provided by Vermont Yankee.

The state of Vermont's industrial energy generation as of 1999 can be broken down as follows:

- 71% Nuclear power generation
- 20.9% Hydro-electric power generation
- 0.3% Gas generation
- 0.4% Petroleum generation
- 7.2% Other (coal, wind power etc.)

(For more information, visit http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/st_profiles/vermont/vt.html and http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/states/main_vt.html)

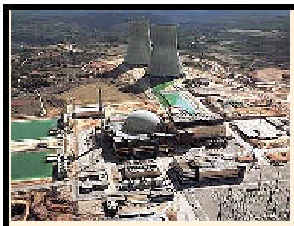
Toxics Map: Fossil Fuel and Nuclear Power

All of the points on the map indicate electricity plants that pollute the air quality of Vermont. These plants are, with the exception of Vermont Yankee and JC McNeil (which relies on the biomass, wood waste), internal combustion, gas turbines, and steam turbines. They mostly utilize fuel oil and kerosene as their electricity source. As a result, they emit pollutants such as

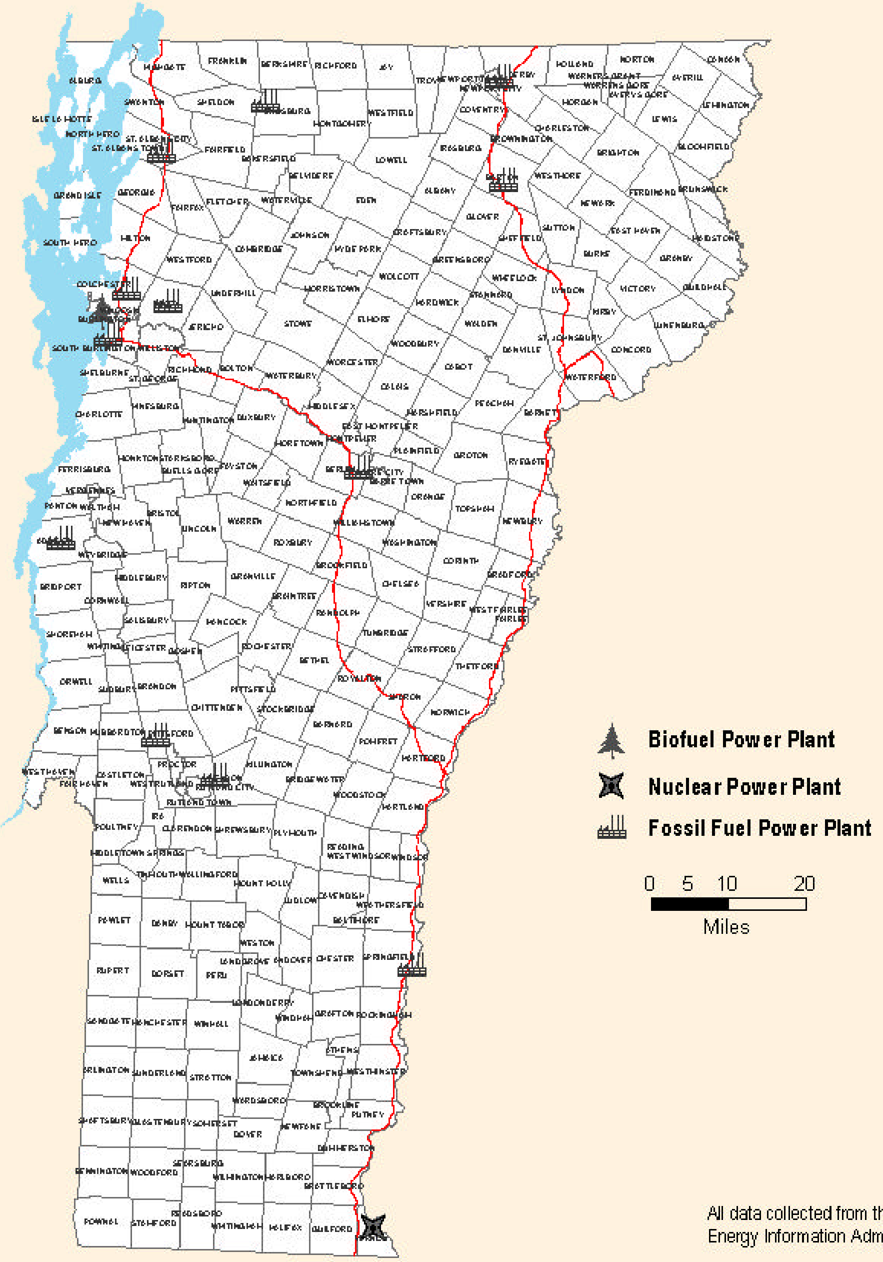
- Carbon dioxide
- Carbon monoxide
- Unburned hydrocarbons

With the exception of Vermont Yankee, the plants represented serve as backup generators for hydroelectric power.

Sources used for Fossil Fuel and Nuclear Power Toxic Map:
http://www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/ipp/html1/ippv1t20p135.html



Electricity Producing Utilities in Vermont



All data collected from the
Energy Information Administration

Hazardous Waste Generators

Introduction

The regulation of hazardous waste generators is intended to protect the environment and public health by regulating the generation, storage, collection, transport, treatment, disposal, use, reuse, and recycling of hazardous waste in Vermont. The Agency of Natural Resources defines a Hazardous Waste Generator as "…any person, by site, whose act first causes hazardous waste to become subject to regulation."

Generators are classified and regulated by the ANR based on the types and quantities of hazardous waste produced or handled. Generators are classified as **conditionally exempt, small quantity,** or **large quantity** according to three categories:

- The amount of hazardous waste that can be generated in a calendar month
- The amount of hazardous waste that can be accumulated on-site at any time
- The maximum amount of time that hazardous waste can be stored on site without first obtaining a permit as a hazardous waste storage facility

Hazardous waste generators can also be classified under the EPA **Toxics Release Inventory** (TRI) if any of approximately 650 toxic chemicals are used, manufactured, treated, transported, or released into the environment. The locations and quantities of chemicals stored are reported to the EPA and are listed in the TRI database.

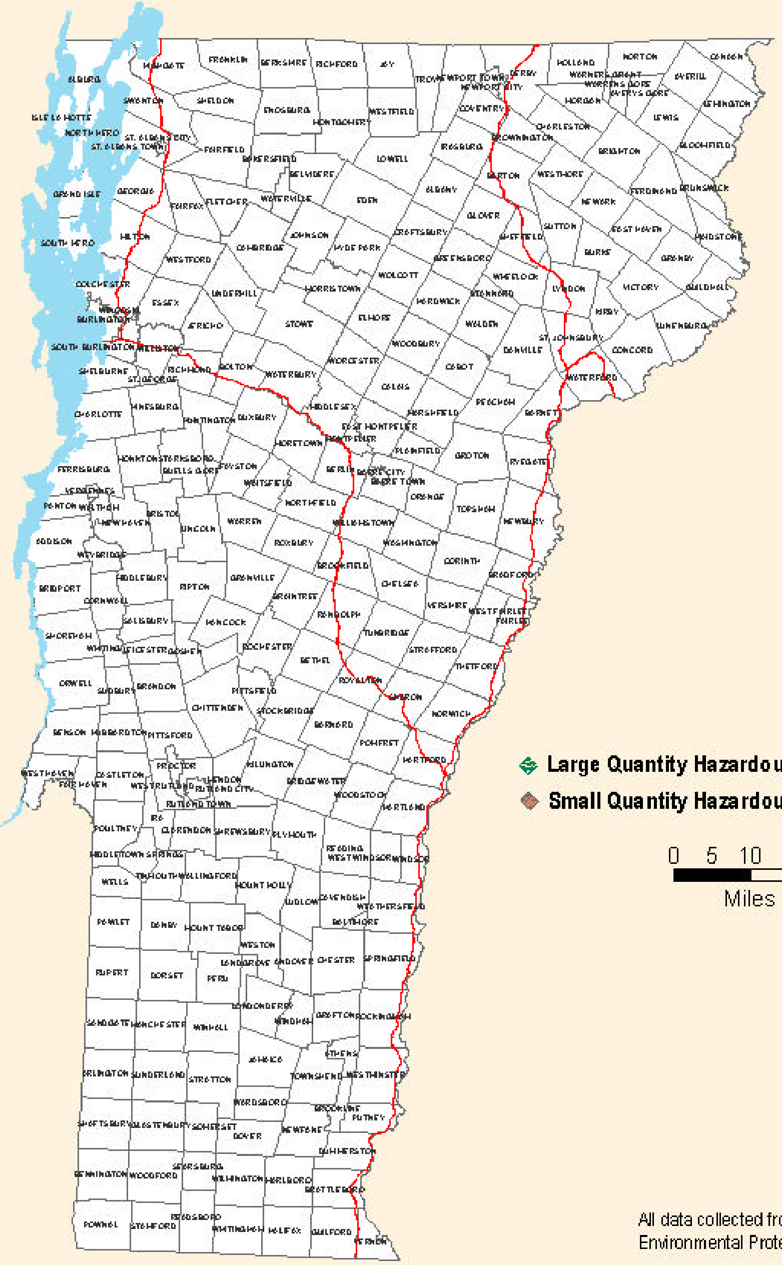
(Information modified from the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/rcra/hazregs/regs2001/2001sub3.pdf and the EPA and the EPA http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/tris/tris_query.html.)

Toxic Map: Exempt, Small, and Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators in Vermont

The toxic waste generators represented on the following maps have been separated by **Small** and **Large** quantity generator classifications. Conditionally exempt generators have not been mapped on the Toxic Map due to the overwhelming number represented present in this state; over 1,900 conditionally exempt generators are listed by the ANR. Conditionally exempt generators may produce less than 220 pounds of hazardous waste per month compared to more than 220 pounds but less than 2,200 pounds for small generators and more than 2,200 pounds for large generators.

Sources Used for Hazardous Generators Toxic Map:
http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/tris/tris_query.html
AND
http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/rcra/rcrahome.htm

Hazardous Waste Generators in Vermont



◆ **Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators**

◆ **Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators**

All data collected from the United States Environmental Protection Agency Database

Hazardous Waste Sites

Introduction

Hazardous Waste is defined in Vermont as “any waste or combination of wastes of a solid, liquid-contained gaseous, or semi-solid form, including but not limited to those which are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, reactive, strong sensitizers, or which generate pressure through decomposition, heat or other means…or contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness…”

(Agency of Natural Resources “Hazardous Waste Management Regulations” 2001 section 7-103)

The Hazardous Waste Management Program in Vermont serves several functions

- Grant permits to hazardous waste transporters and Vermont businesses that **treat**, **store** or **dispose** of hazardous waste.
- Monitor compliance by conducting inspections of regulated businesses.
- Respond to citizen complaints regarding the mismanagement of hazardous waste.
- Provide outreach to the regulated community.

Toxic Map: Hazardous Waste Sites

According to the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, every facility that treats, stores, or disposes hazardous waste (as defined above) must comply with certain regulations on design, construction, operation, and maintenance. New hazardous waste sites must also obtain a **certificate of need**. In order for the proposed facility to be deemed as needed for the general good of the state, it must:

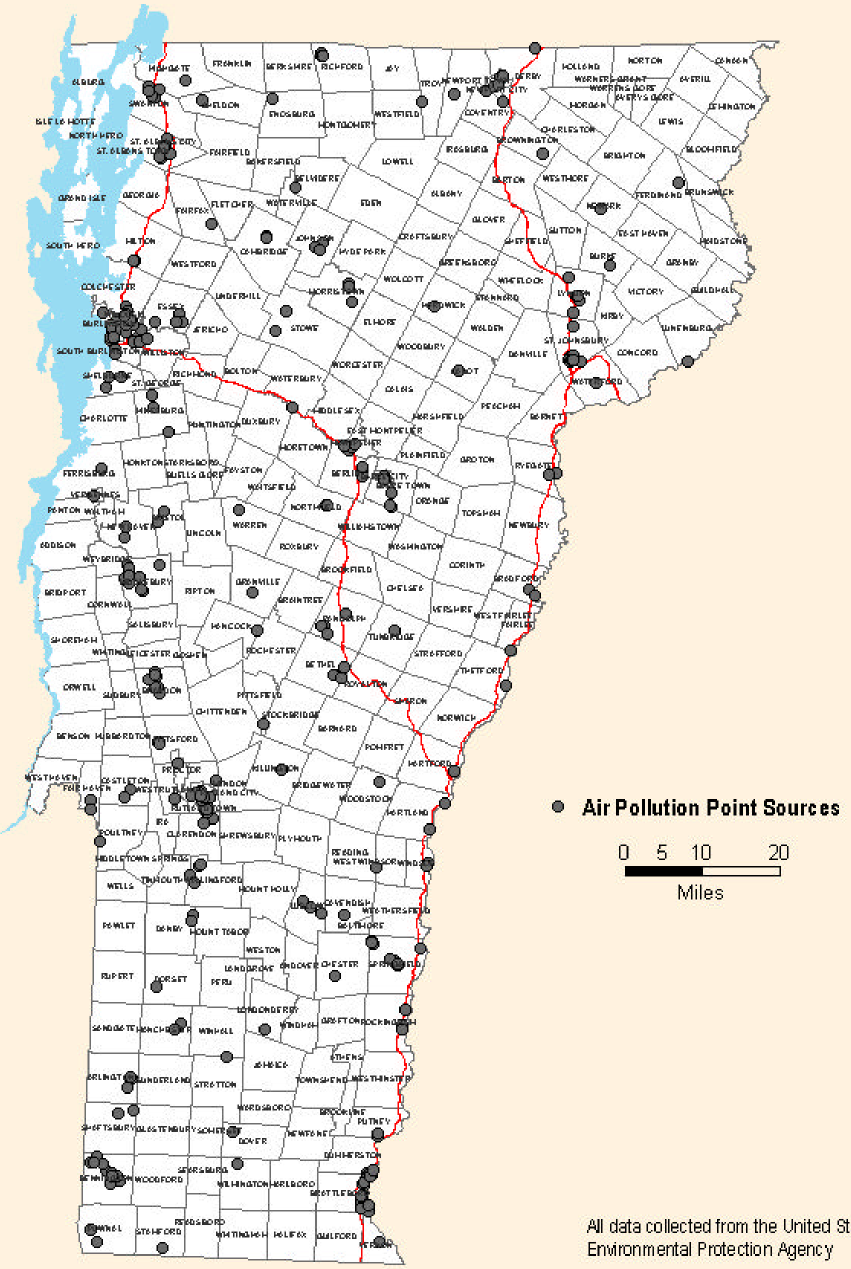
- Be suitable for the type and amount of hazardous waste intended for treatment or disposal at the facility
- Be accessible by transportation routes that minimize threat to public health and safety and to the environment

Additionally, there must be a lack of adequate current or projected treatment or disposable capacity within the region to handle the hazardous waste generated by Vermont generators. The Hazardous Waste Sites identified on the accompanying maps are classified as low, medium, and high priority. Sites identified on the map also reflect sites where management activity has been complete and no further activity procedures are necessary. This designation refers to the priority of attention given to Hazardous Waste Sites that are in need of cleanup.

(Agency of Natural Resources “Hazardous Waste Management Regulations” 2001 section 7-504)

Sources used for Hazardous Waste Site Maps:
http://www.anr.state.vt.us/find.htm
http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/sms/hazsites.htm

Air Pollution Point Sources in Vermont



All data collected from the United States Environmental Protection Agency

Landfills in Vermont

Introduction

For most of this century, Vermont towns have operated dumps or landfills as centers for disposal of industrial as well as household waste. In response to a rising concern about waste management practices, Vermont has implemented stricter controls and improved landfill designs to prevent contamination of:

- **Surface water**
- **Groundwater supply wells**
- **Soils**

Some of the contamination was linked to Vermont's disposal and landfill sites. In response, there are now stricter controls on the disposal of industrial and household hazardous wastes, and improved landfill design, construction, and operation standards.

Beginning in 1988, sanitary landfills were replaced with more protective lined landfills. Since 1991, 47 unlined landfills within Vermont have been closed. These closures, coupled with increased regional competition to provide solid waste disposal services for Vermont municipalities, have contributed to an increase in the amount of solid waste going to landfills or incinerators in neighboring states. Landfill facilities still pose a threat to groundwater and their air emissions can pose a risk to human health.

(Information modified from: Vermont Agency of Natural Resources http://www.pepps.fsu.edu/segip/states/VT/waste.html)

Toxic Map: Landfills in Vermont

The landfills on the accompanying map can be separated into two categories:

- **Active Solid Waste Landfills**

  Active Solid Waste Landfills are landfills that currently accept waste. Items currently banned from Vermont landfills include: lead acid batteries, nickel-cadmium batteries, motor oil, tires, white goods (refrigerators, freezers, washers, dryers etc.), paint thinners, paint removers, stains and varnishes, and hazardous waste from cleaning and maintenance (http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/csc/Srg.htm).

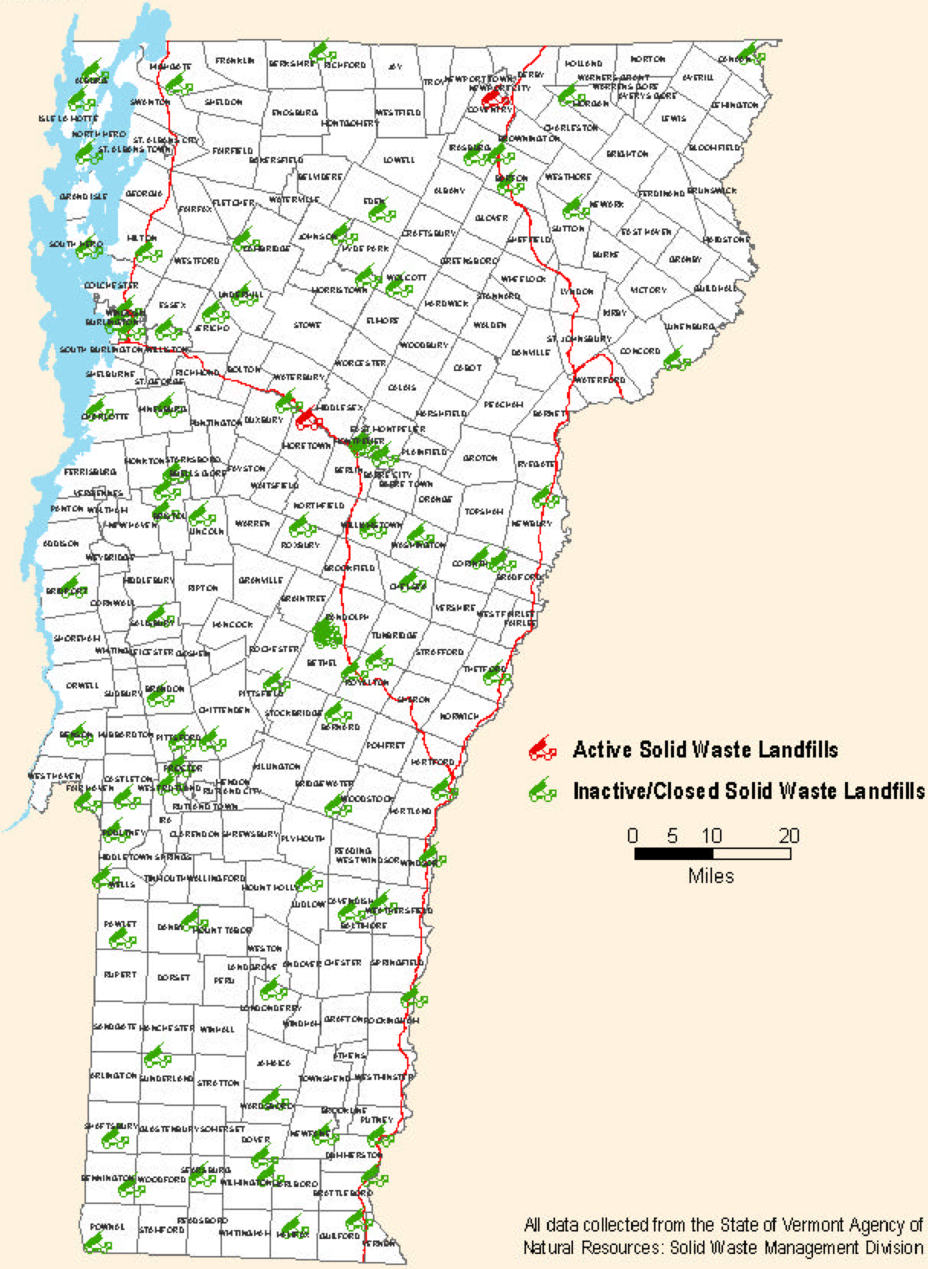
- **Inactive/Closed Solid Waste Landfills**

  Inactive landfills were most likely closed after 1988, although some may have been closed earlier. Some closed landfills are **lined and capped** with protective material to prevent leaking of contaminates into groundwater. Others are unlined and pose a greater risk of leaching. In many Vermont towns, former landfill sites have been converted into waste transfer stations. **Waste transfer stations** are facilities where municipal solid waste is unloaded from collection vehicles and briefly held while it is reloaded onto larger long-distance transport vehicles for shipment to landfills or other treatment or disposal facilities but have not been noted on this map. (http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/transfer.htm)

Sources used for Landfills Toxic Map

Julie Hackbarth, State of Vermont Agency of Natural Resources: Solid Waste Management Division

Landfills in Vermont



All data collected from the State of Vermont Agency of Natural Resources: Solid Waste Management Division

Superfund Sites

Introduction

The National Superfund Program grew out of citizen concern in the late 1970s regarding health and environmental effects of intensive or continuous chemical waste dumping practices across the nation. The concern led Congress to establish the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (**CERCLA**) in 1980 (commonly known as Superfund) to locate, investigate, and clean up the worst sites nationwide. These sites are discovered by various parties, including citizens, State agencies, and EPA Regional offices. Once discovered, sites are entered into the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS), EPA's computerized inventory of potential hazardous substance release sites. EPA then evaluates the potential for a release of hazardous substances from the site.

Archived sites: If site investigations and assessments conducted by the EPA indicate that a CERCLIS site is safe, the site is deleted from CERCLIS and no further cleanup action is taken. These sites are called "archived" sites. Sites that contain hazardous waste below levels that capture EPA's attention are referred to the states for cleanup.

The National Priorities List: Sites that pose a significant threat to human health and the environment are listed on the NPL and cleaned up by potentially responsible parties (PRPs), EPA, the state or tribe. NPL is a list of the worst hazardous waste sites that have been identified by Superfund. Sites are only put on the list after they have been scored using the Hazard Ranking System (HRS), and have been subjected to public comment.

(Information modified from: http://www.epa.gov/oerrpage/superfund/about.htm)

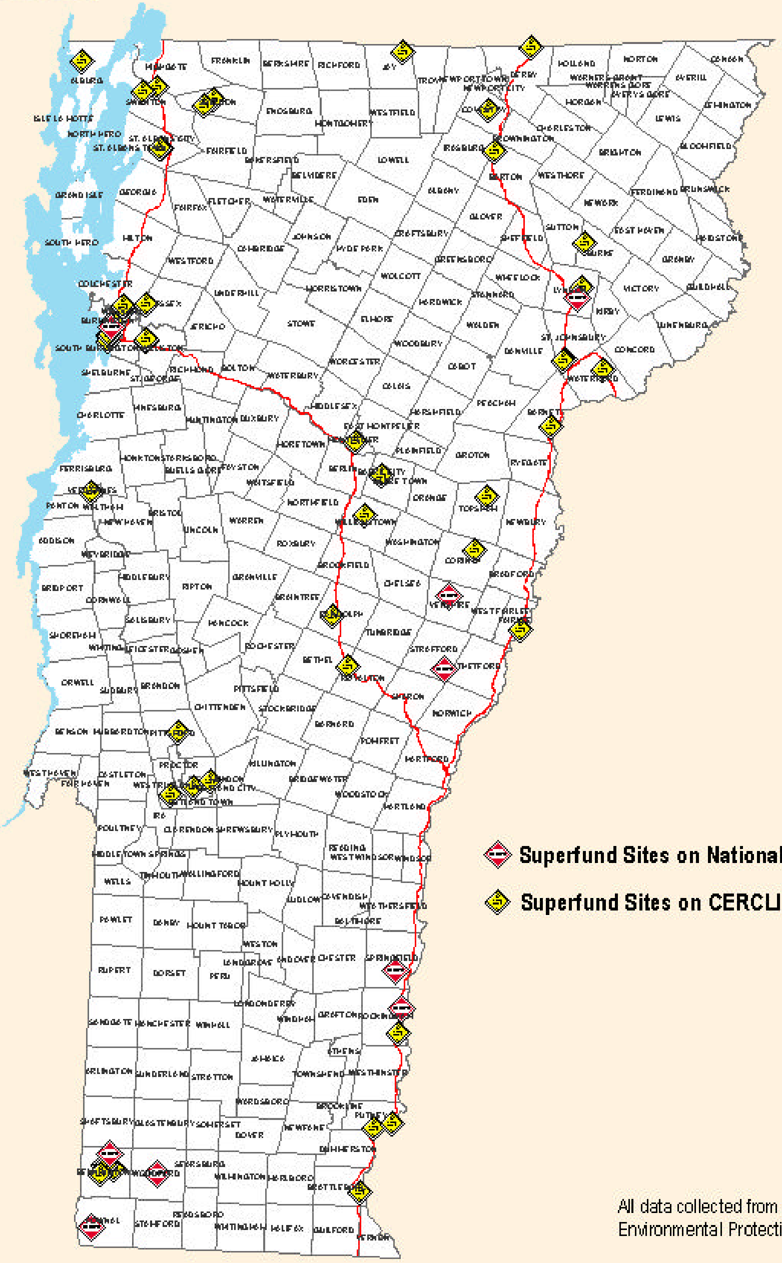
Toxic Map: Superfund Sites in Vermont

A Superfund site is any land in the United States that has been contaminated by hazardous waste and identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a candidate for cleanup because it poses a risk to human health and/or the environment.

The Superfund Sites on the accompanying map are classified under the CERCLIS list on the EPA website. Sites on the map have also been broken down from the CERCLIS list to represent the nine sites that have been given NPL status priority. Archived sites, where no further clean-up action is necessary, do not appear on the Superfund Toxic map.

Sources Used for Superfund Toxic Map
EPA CERLIS Database http://cfpub.epa.gov/supercpad/cursites/

Superfund Sites in Vermont



🟥 **Superfund Sites on National Priorities List**

🟨 **Superfund Sites on CERCLIS List**

All data collected from the United States Environmental Protection Agency Database

Water Dischargers

Introduction

Congress originally passed the Safe Drinking Water Act in 1974 with the purpose to protect public heath by regulating the nation's public drinking water supply. The law was amended in 1986 and 1996. The United States EPA sets national standards for tap water through a three-step process:

- Identifying contaminants that may adversely affect public health and occur in drinking water with a frequency and at levels that pose a threat to public health
- Determining a maximum contaminant level goal for contaminants it decides to regulate
- Specifying the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water that is delivered to any user of a public water system.

This process works to ensure consistent quality in the nation's water supply. However, contaminants still pose a threat to community drinking water. The EPA sets standards for approximately 90 contaminants in drinking water under seven major categories:

- **Microbes**

Microbes include Coliform bacteria and *E.* coli bacteria among others

- **Radionuclides**

Radionuclides include radioactive minerals (alpha, beta/photon emitters), Radium 226 and 228, and Radon.

- **Inorganic Contaminants**

Inorganic Contaminants include asbestos, mercury, copper, cadmium, lead, arsenic, and fluoride among others.

- **Synthetic Organic Contaminant**

Synthetic Organic Contaminants includes pesticides and herbicides.

- **Volatile Organic Contaminants**

Volatile Organic Contaminants include Benzene, Vinyl Chloride, Toluene, and Styrene, among others.

- **Disinfectants**

Disinfectants include those found in household cleaners such as Chlorine, and Chlorine Dioxide

- **Byproducts of Disinfectants**

Byproducts of Disinfectants include Bromate, Chlorite and Haloacetic Acids among others

(For more complete information about these categories, visit http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/hfacts.html)

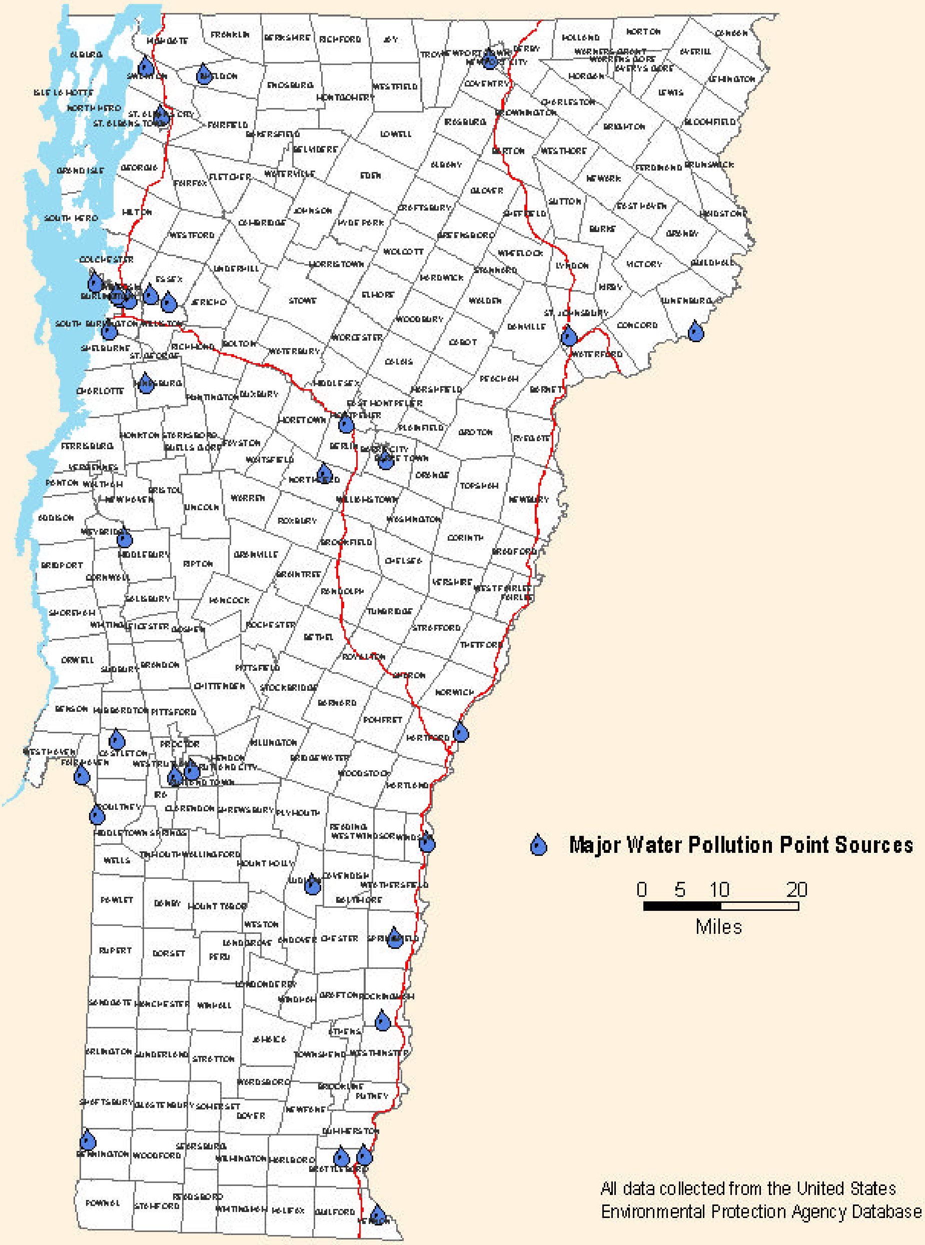
Toxic Map: Water Dischargers

The Water Permits Division (WPD) within the U.S. EPA's Office of Wastewater Management leads and manages the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program in partnership with EPA Regional Offices, states, tribes, and other stakeholders. The sites identified on the map refer to sites with permits that are major dischargers of one or more of the contaminants listed above.

(For more information, visit http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/about.cfm?program_id=0)

Sources used for Water Dischargers Toxic Map:
http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/pcs/pcs_query_java.html

Major Water Pollution Point Sources in Vermont



All data collected from the United States
Environmental Protection Agency Database

Recommendations

Citizen Involvement

When it comes to cleaning up a hazardous waste site or making a facility stop polluting, too often the government and the persons responsible are slow to act. Often, it is up to the residents to take action. Concerned residents need to be aware of the toxic threats in their communities. When it comes to making the government pay attention and hold polluters responsible to clean up their messes, nothing is more effective than citizens organizing to protect themselves, their community, and their children.

Industrial Toxic Chemical Use

The "lifecycle" of industrial chemical use poses threats to residents, workers, and consumers. The risks stem from potential accidents, spills, emissions, worker handling, waste disposal, toxins in products, and product disposal.

In 1991, the Vermont Legislature passed Act 100 (The State Pollution Prevention Planning Law) to help reduce or eliminate toxic chemical use at the source. This law requires companies that use large amounts of toxic chemicals to develop pollution prevention plans. Facilities are required to set their own goals for reducing toxics. Such reduction measures are based on technical and economic feasibility, and the law only requires businesses that exceed certain thresholds to complete pollution prevention plans, submit annual progress reports that describe progress made toward reduction goals established in the plan, and to submit annual fees. While the pollution prevention law has made many steps in the right direction, Vermont citizens should push for more ambitious goals for the reduction of toxic chemical use in the state.

Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup

Hazardous waste sites can pose a health threat due to direct exposure or contamination of water or soils. According to the Agency of Natural Resources, there are approximately 1,360 active waste sites in this state that are classified as low, medium, and high priority.

The EPA and the state of Vermont have regulations regarding the identification, listing, storage, and cleanup of hazardous waste sites. There are no official provisions to allow citizens to participate in the cleanup process. This means that residents who want to ensure that their communities are safe and free from toxic contamination can have almost no say in how a toxic site in their neighborhood is cleaned up. Some form of public participation program should be established that provides grants to community groups and allows access to all information about hazardous waste site and could provide essential oversight in the cleanup program and ensure that cleanups are done right the first time.

Municipal Solid Waste

The practice of dumping solid waste into landfills was replaced with dumping in protective lined landfills in 1988 in Vermont. Since 1991, 47 unlined landfills have been closed in the state. Unfortunately while these closures, coupled with increased regional competition to provide solid waste disposal services for Vermont municipalities, have cut down on the amount of solid waste disposed of in Vermont it has increased the amount of solid waste going to landfills or incinerators in neighboring states. Still, the net effect has been a reduction in the amount of waste being disposed of in the older, less protective unlined landfills. In 1994, of the approximately 285,000 tons of waste disposed of in state landfills, only 20% (58,000 tons) was disposed of in unlined facilities.

Recycling plays an important part in reducing the garbage generated in homes and businesses, and it serves to reduce the amount of garbage going to landfills and incinerators in neighboring states. Recycling also serves to save energy by replacing industry's supply of virgin materials with those that are recycled. It also serves to reduce emissions of air and water pollutants and resources extracted from forests and mines. While recycling does serve as an important means of reducing municipal solid waste it is not the magic bullet. Important steps that citizens can take to further reduce solid waste are to reduce individual consumption and to reuse materials to their fullest potential. Reuse and recycling tips can be found at http://www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/R3/WReduct.htm.

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Plant

On July 31, 2002 Vermont Yankee was sold to Entergy, an out-of-state corporation that owns 10 nuclear power plants. The sale of the power plant forces Vermonters to rely on costly nuclear power because it hinders the replacement of this dangerous and environmentally unsound source of energy with greener renewable sources such as wind. Although the sale of the plant promised to bring a reduction in the costs of energy and nuclear cleanup such reductions have not taken place and are unlikely to according to the Conservation Law Foundation. As a result Vermonters will continue to pay some of the highest electric rates in this nation.

The Vermont Public Interest Research Group is calling on Jim Douglas to pledge support to improve energy efficiency by 20 percent by 2010 and increase Vermont's use of local and renewable energy by 20 percent by 2020. It is important for the citizens of Vermont to support this energy initiative since utilities and many industries continue to push for more subsidies and policies to continue our dependence upon dirty, expensive, and/or dangerous energy practices such as nuclear power. Nuclear energy power is more subsidized than any other source of power according to VPIRG.

New natural gas plants also present an environmental risk due to emissions, potential for oil spills, and water usage. New gas plants should not be sited in areas with limited water resources, nor should they be sited without replacing a dirtier facility of equivalent size.

Pesticides

Pesticides are chemicals deliberately added to our environment to kill living things and are, therefore, toxic by design. Pesticides have been linked to a growing list of public health problems, including cancer, reproductive harm, and genetic damage. Pesticides are a serious and growing threat to the public health. According to VPIRG, commercial applicators of pesticides in Vermont applied over one million pounds in 2000 representing an increase of 100,000 pounds since 1999. This amount does not even include pesticides purchased and used by homeowners in the state.

Pesticides are currently only regulated in Vermont through a patchwork of use-specific regulations that fail to address questions about cumulative exposure that arises from our repeated use of pesticides in different settings. The Vermont Public Interest Research Group is currently working to reduce and eventually eliminate those pesticides that nonessential. Additional Legislative proposals that this group believes should be enacted in the state include: notification of use, use reporting, support for helping farmers convert to pesticide alternatives, establishing buffer zones for surface water and ending use of pesticides in or around schools and state property.

Water Quality

The 2000 Water Quality Assessment reports that considerable threats remain to Vermont’s waters: 22% of assessed rivers and streams (5,261 miles assessed) are listed as impaired and do not fully support any designated uses. Approximately 57% of Vermont’s assessed lakes and ponds (53,350 acres assessed, not including Lake Champlain) are listed as impaired and fail to support any of the designated uses. An additional 23% of Vermont’s assessed lakes and ponds and 28% of assessed rivers and streams are threatened with impairment.

The way that Vermonters live and work has extreme effects on the state’s water quality. Citizens of this state use groundwater for drinking in addition to waste disposal. Groundwater is threatened by over 1500 hazardous waste sites, active and closed landfills, underground storage tanks, and pesticides. Citizens of this state need to work together to prevent and mitigate the impacts of groundwater pollution sources. More stringent measures could be enacted to prevent contamination of groundwater by major wastewater dischargers.

Take Action: Getting Involved with Grassroots Organizations

The Toxics Action Network is a grassroots resource located in Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. Since 1987, Toxics Action Center has helped more than 400 neighborhood groups across New England fight toxic pollution in their communities. TAC works on a variety of issues including cleaning up hazardous waste sites, stopping proposed landfills and incinerators, stopping the spraying of pesticides, pressuring companies to reduce their toxic chemical use, and other issues that threaten the health and safety of residents, neighborhoods and the environment. For more information on the programs available through the Toxics Action Center, visit http://www.toxicsaction.org/

The organizations listed below offer additional opportunities to learn about and get involved with environmental justice and community action issues. The listed organizations represent a sampling of environmental justice organizations/actions taking place in Vermont, and nationwide.

New England Grassroots Environment Fund

Contact info for NEGEF:

PO Box 1057
Montpelier, VT 05601
802-223-4622
www.grassrootsfund.org
info@grassrootsfund.org

The New England Grassroots Environment Fund (NEGEF) is a small grants program designed to foster and give voice to grassroots environmental initiatives in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. It provides grants of up to $2,500 to fuel civic engagement, local activism, and social change.

NEGEF funds community involvement in projects that address a wide range of environmental issues including: agriculture, air quality, alternative energy, aquifer protection, biotechnology, community gardens, environmental justice, energy conservation, forestry, global warming, land trusts, marine environment, public health, sprawl, sustainable communities, toxics and hazardous waste, trails, water quality, watershed management, wetlands, wildlife, and youth-organized environmental work.

INSTITUTE *for* SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES

Contact info for ISC:
Institute for Sustainable Communities
535 Stone Cutters Way
Montpelier, VT 05602
(802)-229-2900
http://www.iscvt.org/
isc.iscvt.org

The Institute for Sustainable Communities is an independent, nonprofit organization that helps communities in existing and emerging democracies solve problems while building a better future for themselves and the world. They focus on environmental, economic, and social concerns, and on the need to address all three to succeed.

ACE

alternatives for community & environment
Law and Education for Environmental Justice

Alternatives for Community & Environment (ACE) has been working in partnership with low income communities and communities of color to achieve environmental justice since 1994.

ACE provides legal and technical support, educational programs, and organizing assistance to community groups throughout New England to solve environmental problems and develop local environmental leadership.

Contact info for ACE:

2343 Washington St.
Roxbury, MA 02119
(617) 442-3343
http://www.ace-ej.org/
info@ace-ej.org

CBE

Communities for a Better Environment (CBE) is an environmental health and justice non-profit organization, promoting clean air, clean water and the development of toxin-free communities.

CBE's unique three-part strategy provides grassroots activism, environmental research and legal assistance within underserved urban communities.

CBE directly equips residents impacted by industrial pollution with the tools to inform, monitor, and transform their immediate environment.

Contact info for CBE:

1611 Telegraph Avenue
Suite 450
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 302 - 0430
http://www.cbecal.org/

V
PIRG
VERMONT
PUBLIC
INTEREST
RESEARCH
GROUP

Contact Info for VPIRG:

141 Main St.; Ste 6
Montpelier, VT 05602
(802) 223-5221 (ph)
(802) 223- 6855 (fax)
http://www.vpirg.org/
info@vpirg.org

VPIRG is one of Vermont's leading watchdog and advocacy organization. Supported by members since 1972, VPIRG's mission is to promote and protect the health of Vermont's environment, people, and the locally-based economy. By informing and mobilizing individuals and communities across the state, VPIRG brings the voice of citizens to public policy debates that shape the future of Vermont.

An over-arching theme of VPIRG's work is that protecting our environment, whether by eliminating pesticide use or developing sound transportation policies, makes as much economic sense as it does in terms of protecting public health.

Data Summary

State Totals

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1296
Active Landfills: 2
Air Pollution Emitters: 286
Closed/Inactive Landfill Sites: 82
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 14
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 124
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 330
National Priority List (Superfund) Sites: 52
Water Dischargers: 31
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: 363,002

Town & County Totals

Addison County Totals:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 64
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 17
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 0
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 2
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: 357
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 18
Superfund: 0
Water Dischargers: 1

Addison:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 7

Bridport:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfill Sties: 1

Bristol:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Closed/Inactive Landfill Sties: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2

Cornwall:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3

East Middlebury

(See Middlebury)

Ferrisburg:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 8
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Goshen:

Granville:

Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Hancock:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Leicester:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Lincoln:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Inactive/Closed Landfill Sties: 1

Middlebury:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 20
Air Pollution Emitters: 12
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 11
Water Dischargers: 1

Monkton:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 6
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

New Haven:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 6

North Ferrisburg

(See Ferrisburg)

Orwell:

Waste Generators: 1
Superfund: 1

Waltham:

Weybridge:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Whiting:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Bennington County Totals:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 28
Active Solid Waste Landfill: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 22
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 0
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 3
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 10
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: 785
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 30
Superfund: 7
Water Dischargers: 1

Arlington:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Air Pollution Emitters: 4
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2

Bennington:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 49
Air Pollution Emitters: 10
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 8
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 13
Superfund: 5
Water Dischargers: 1

Bondville

(See Winhall)

East Arlington

(See Arlington)

Dorset:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2

East Dorset:

(See Dorset)

Glastenbury:

Landgrove:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Manchester:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 11
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 11

North Bennington
(See Bennington)

Peru:

Pownal:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfill Sties: 1
Superfund: 1

Readsboro:
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Rupert:

Sandgate:

Searsburg:
Inactive/Closed Landfill Sties: 1

Shaftsbury:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfill Sties: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Stamford:
Air Pollution Emitters: 1

Sunderland:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Winhall:
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Woodford:
Superfund: 1

Caledonia County Totals:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 95
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 20
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 0
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 9
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: 14,472
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 22
Superfund: 6
Water Dischargers: 1

Barnet:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 8
Inactive/Closed Landfill Sties: 1

Burke:
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Superfund: 1

Danville:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 6

East Burke:
(See Burke)

East Ryegate
(See Ryegate)

Groton:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2002

Hardwick:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 11
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Permitted Air Polluters: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Kirby:

Lyndon:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 20
Air Pollution Emitters: 5
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 6
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 9
Superfund: 2

Lyndonville:
(See Lyndon)

Peacham:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Ryegate:
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Sheffield:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Stannard:

St. Johnsbury:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 37
Air Pollution Emitters: 9
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 9
Superfund: 2
Water Discharge: 1

Sutton:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Walden:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Waterford:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Superfund: 1

West Burke:
(See Burke)

Wheelock:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Chittenden County Totals:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 250
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 62
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 4
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 8
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 23
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: 127,002
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 113
Superfund: 10
Water Dischargers: 8

Bolton:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3

Burlington:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 59
Air Pollution Emitters: 23
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 9
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 30
Superfund: 5
Water Discharge: 2

Buels Gore:

Charlotte:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 8
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators:1

Colchester:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 23
Air Pollution Emitters: 8
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 19
Superfund: 2

Essex:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 19
Air Pollution Emitters: 4
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 12
Superfund: 1
Water Discharge: 2

Essex Junction:
(See Essex)

Hinesburg:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 10
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Water Discharge: 1

Huntington:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Jericho:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 7
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Killington
(See Shelburne)

Milton:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 10
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 6

Richmond:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Saint George:

Shelburne:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 25
Air Pollution Emitters: 4
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 4

South Burlington:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 48
Air Pollution Emitters: 13
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 4
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 27
Water Discharge: 2

Underhill:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Westford:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2002

Williston:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 18
Air Pollution Emitters: 3
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 3
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 8
Superfund: 2

Winooski:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 9
Air Pollution Emitters: 3
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Water Discharge: 1

Essex County Totals:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 13
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 3
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 0
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 2
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 4
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: 33
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Superfund: 0
Water Dischargers: 1

Avery’s Gore:

Averill:

Beecher Falls

(See Canaan)

Bloomfield:

Brighton:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Brunswick:

Canaan:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2

Concord:

East Haven:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Ferdinand:

Gilman

(See Lunenbrug)

Granby:

Guildhall

Island Pond

(See Brighton)

Lemington:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Lewis:

Lunenburg:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quanity Hazardous Waste Generator: 2
Water Discharge: 1

Maidstone:

Norton:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Victory:

Warren’s Gore:

Warner’s Grant:

Franklin County Totals:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 103
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 20
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 4
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 16
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: 72,094
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 31
Superfund: 6
Water Dischargers: 2

Bakersfield:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Berkshire:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

East Berkshire

(See Berkshire)

Enosburg:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 10
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 3

Enosburg Falls:

(See Enosburg)

Fairfax:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Fairfield:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Fletcher:

Franklin:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4

Georgia:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 4

Highgate:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 7
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Superfund: 1

Montgomery:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 6

Richford:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Active Solid Waste Landfills:
Air Pollution Emitters: 3
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Saint Albans:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 35
Air Pollution Emitters: 9
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 7
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 11
Superfund: 2
Water Discharge: 2

Sheldon:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 7
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Superfund: 2
Water Discharge: 1

Sheldon Springs:
(See Sheldon)

Swanton:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 21
Air Pollution Emitters: 7
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 7
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 6
Superfund: 1
Water Discharge: 1

Grand Isle County Totals:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 20
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 0
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 0
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 4
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 0
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: no data
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 5
Superfund: 1
Water Discharge: 0

Alburg:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 6
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 3
Superfund: 1

Grand Isle:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3

Isle La Motte:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

North Hero:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generator: 1

South Hero:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 6
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Lamoille County Totals:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 59
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 10
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 0
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 5
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: no data
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 15
Superfund: 0
Water Dischargers: 0

Belvidere:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Cambridge:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 6
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2

Eden:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Elmore:

Hyde Park:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Jeffersonville:

(See Cambridge)

Johnson:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 8
Air Pollution Emitters: 3
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Morristown:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 12
Air Pollution Emitters: 4
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 7

Morrisville:

(See Morristown)

Stowe:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 19
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 4

Waterville:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Walcott:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Orange County Totals:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 56
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 8
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 0
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 10
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: no data
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 12
Superfund: 6
Water Dischargers: 0

Bradford:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 7
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 4

Braintree:

Brookfield:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3

Chelsea:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Corinth:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Superfund: 1

East Corinth:
(See Corinth)

East Thetford:
(See Thetford)

Ely:
(See Fairlee)

Fairlee:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Superfund: 1
Water Discharge:

Newbury:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Orange:

Randolph:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 9
Air Pollution Emitters: 4
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 3
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 4
Superfund: 1

Strafford:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Superfund: 1

Thetford:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Topsham:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Superfund: 1

Vershire:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Superfund: 1

Washington:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Wells River
(See Newbury)

West Fairlee:
(See Fairlee)

Williamstown:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 8
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Superfund: 1

Orleans County Totals:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 81
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 1
Air Pollution Emitters: 10
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 2
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 6
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: 26,717
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 22
Superfund: 3
Water Dischargers: 1

Albany:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Barton:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 14
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Superfund: 1

Brownington:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Charleston:

Coventry:
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 1
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Superfund: 1

Craftsbury:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Derby:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 15
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 7
Superfund: 1

Derby Line:
(See Derby)

Glover:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Greensboro:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Holland:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Irasburg:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Jay:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Superfund: 1

Lowell:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Morgan:
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Newport:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 20
Air Pollution Emitters: 7
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 11
Water Discharge: 1

Orleans:
(See Barton)

Troy:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 7
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Westfield:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Westmore:
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Rutland County Totals:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 149
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 44
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 11
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 16
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: 37,193
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 55
Superfund: 4
Water Dischargers: 5

Benson:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Brandon:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Air Pollution Emitters: 7
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 4

Castleton:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 6
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 4
Water Discharge: 1

Clarendon:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Air Pollution Emitters: 3
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 3
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 4

Danby:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Air Pollution Emitters: 3
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Fair Haven:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 7
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Water Discharge: 1

Florence

(See Pittsford)

Forest Dale

(See Brandon)

Hubbardton:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Ira:

Killington:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 11
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Mendon:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Middletown Springs:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Mount Holy:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Mount Tabor:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

North Clarendon

(See Clarendon)

Pawlett:

Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Pittsfield:

Air Pollution Emitters: 1

Pittsford:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 7
Air Pollution Emitters: 5
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Superfund: 1

Poultney:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 9
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 3
Water Discharge: 1

Proctor:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Rutland:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 65
Air Pollution Emitters: 13
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 5
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 31
Superfund: 2
Water Discharge: 1

Shrewsbury:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 6

South Wallingford:
(See Wallingford)

Sudbury:

Tinmouth:

Wallingford:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Air Pollution Emitters: 3

Wells:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Wells River:
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

West Haven:

West Rutland:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Superfund: 1
Water Discharge: 1

Washington County Totals:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 129
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 1
Air Pollution Emitters: 18
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 5
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 8
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: 36,401
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 27
Superfund: 2
Water Dischargers: 3

Barre:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 27
Air Pollution Emitters: 7
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 3
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 10
Superfund: 1
Water Discharge: 1

Berlin:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 12
Air Pollution Emitters: 3
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills:
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 3

Calais:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Duxbury:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

East Montpelier
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2

Fayston:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Graniteville
(See Barre)

Marshfield:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2

Middlesex
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 6
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2

Montpelier:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 29
Air Pollution Emitters: 4
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 2
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 5
Superfund: 1
Water Discharge: 1

Moretown:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2

Northfield:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 10
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Water Discharge: 1

Plainfield:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Roxbury:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Waitsfield:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 7
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Warren:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Waterbury:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 11
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Websterville
(See Barre)

Woodbury:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Worchester:

Windham County Totals:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 114
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 28
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 10
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 15
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: 47,956
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 43
Superfund: 5
Water Dischargers: 4

Athens:

Bellows Falls:
(See Rockingham)

Brattleboro:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 34
Air Pollution Emitters: 17
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 9
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 20
Superfund: 1
Water Discharge: 2

Brookline:

Dover:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 7
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2

Dummerston:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

East Dover
(See Dover)

Grafton:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Guilford:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Halifax:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Jamaica:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5

Londonderry:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 8
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Marlboro:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Newfane:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Putney:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 10
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Superfund: 2

Rockingham:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 15
Air Pollution Emitters: 3
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 7
Superfund: 2
Water Discharge: 1

South Londonderry
(See Londonderry)

Stranton:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Sumerset:

Townshend:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2

Vernon:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2
Water Discharge: 1

Wardsboro:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

West Dover
(See Dover)

Westminster:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 4

Whitingham:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3

Wilmington:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 7
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2

Windham:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Windsor County Totals:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 135
Active Solid Waste Landfills: 0
Air Pollution Emitters: 24
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 8
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 12
Pounds of Toxins Released in 2001: 0
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 37
Superfund: 2
Water Dischargers: 4

Andover:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Ascutney
(See Weathersfield)

Baltimore:

Barnard:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Bethel:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Air Pollution Emitters: 3
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Bridgewater:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Brownsville
(See West Windsor)

Cavendish:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Chester:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 6
Air Pollution Emitters: 1

Hartford:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 23
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 14
Water Discharge: 1

Hartland:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 6
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1

Ludlow:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Air Pollution Emitters: 3
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Water Discharge: 1

North Hartland
(See Hartland)

North Springfield
(See Springfield)

Norwich:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 4
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 2

Plymouth:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Pomfret:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Quechee
(See Hartford)

Reading:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

Rochester:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1

Royalton:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 5
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 1
Superfund: 1

Sharon:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Springfield:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 29
Air Pollution Emitters: 7
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 7
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 10
Superfund: 1
Water Discharge: 1

Stockbridge:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 1

Weathersfield:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 7
Air Pollution Emitters: 1
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Fossil Fuel or Nuclear Sites: 1

Weston:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 2

West Windsor:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 3
Air Pollution Emitters: 2

White River Junction:
(See Hartford)

Wilder
(See Hartford)

Windsor:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 12
Air Pollution Emitters: 2
Inactive/Closed Landfills: 1
Large Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 3
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 4
Water Discharge: 1

Woodstock:
Active Hazardous Waste Sites: 11
Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators: 3